

POTOSI JOURNAL

Subscription, \$1.50 Per Year

POTOSI, MO., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921

Volume 27, No. 32

It is being said that President Harding is assuming more and more to take control of the political policy of his party and that the Republican majority in Congress has become wholly subservient to his commands. We have so far been unable to note any real grounds for this claim, and what complaint we have in regard to it comes from our Democratic friends, whose party was so notoriously under the domination of President Wilson during the latter's administration that the Democratic majority then in control of Congress always waited upon the President's word and only considered a proposition when "Wilson wanted it" considered and adopted. So it comes in very poor grace from our Democratic friends to criticize and rebuke the Republican Congress on that score. The mere fact that President Harding recommended the Senate to postpone its action on the soldiers' bonus bill—for that appears the basis of this charge of presidential domination of the legislative branch of the government—does not constitute the assumption of unauthorized and dictatorial power by the executive branch. Far from it. It indicates a concern in the welfare of the government that rises as far above personal politics that it makes the critics of his action appear small and mean in contrast. And further, the Senate is being guided by that recommendation does not display cringing subservience to the President, but rather sound common sense. It was a moment when both the President and the Senate rose above party politics and self interest to serve public interest. In a general way the Republican majority in Congress is indicating its complete independence of the President. We have seen the latter recommending economy in government expenditures, tax reform, tariff protection and what not, to which Congress responded only in its own way until the Democrats, wholly inconsistent with their present attitude, said it wasn't listening to the President at all and that it was a denouncing Congress in consequence. President Harding is too astute a man to allow himself to become a party dictator and driver. The recent wrecks of President Wilson and the Democratic party which lie on those rocks will keep him away from them.

Governor Small of Illinois will have to bend to the law even as you or I. Naking business goes anywhere in this land of the free and home of the brave.

Congress will steer clear of Mr. Mellen's recommendation that a ten dollar tax on all automobiles would make a nice addition to the nation's spending money.

It looks to us a whole lot like the railroads who got both hands into the national treasury with the kind permission of the Wilson administration are going to keep them there until the graft is stopped. Before the war the railroads functioned very satisfactorily without government aid and with the high rates now in force and cost of operation coming down they should be doing so now. Their business showing for public inspection is more than likely doctored to make it appear that they must continue to have this assistance if they are to be kept going. Let the government get to work and uncover the colored gentleman this woodpile.

Lets quit hollering about our tax burdens until we get through voting more taxes on ourselves.

A protective tariff may not help us to the world markets, but it will at least help keep the world out of our home market.

The burden of taxes must always fall upon the little fellows who can't shift it along further, and they are the ones for whom Congress should have the greatest consideration.

The troubles of Sheriff Willman of St. Louis County, as they are indicated in the daily news, is but one more fact piled up on a constantly growing mountain of truth in relation to the point, that one can't "monkey" with the prohibition law and get away with it. Sheriff Willman had friends in the illicit distilling business upon whose infraction of the law he looked with a too lenient eye from all appearances, and now he may have to surrender his office in disgrace. Too many people fail to take a serious view of prohibition, the whole thing is a sort of joke to them. There has always been whiskey, so why step making it just because there is a "foolaw" which says one mustn't, and so go on with the joke unheeding. Then one fine morning they wake up, like Sheriff Willman, to find this "fool" thing has them enmeshed in trouble and worry, and probably disgrace. Prohibition is going to be enforced in spite of all opposition. There is no such thing as wearing out the force of the law by continued and even resolute infractions of it. Official connivance with such infractions cannot be kept dark long, as the case of Sheriff Willman attests. Prohibition is argus eyed and sees in the dark as well as by day. If the penalties of the law are not severe enough to insure its observance they are going to be made more severe. This paper strongly urges making the illicit manufacture or sale of liquor a felony.

Now the United States has to tackle the job of saving starving Russia. Looks like we got a steady and big job keeping the world from going to pot.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellen took the floor again the other day to say that the government is spending more today than it did a year ago, and that unless Congress actually cuts its appropriations instead merely talking economy, there isn't going to be any lifting of the tax burden. Mr. Mellen says the expenditures of the government are going to become something like \$4,500,000,000 the current year at the present rate of spending, and that the revenues without any tax trimming will fall under four billions. While this performance in shoveling out the nation's coin isn't any thing like up to the Wilson administration's record in that direction, it is wholly unbecoming to the party now in power. We fail to see any reasonable ground why government by the Republican party should cost four and a half billions a year now when only nine years ago it was being done with one billion by that party. We are such a good and faithful Republican that we want to see our G. O. P. living up to its promises of economy and tax reduction.

For months the United States Shipping Board has been appealing to the people of this country through newspaper advertising to patronize its ships as a patriotic duty and keep America afloat on the seven seas. We have no doubt our people are responding to this call where they have occasion right loyally, but what of the Shipping Board itself? The Board seems bent on wrecking therevived American ocean commerce upon the rocks of bankruptcy. England has all along looked upon the revival of our shipping industry with a jealous eye, and we fane believe she has the Shipping Board honeycombed with treason working to drive us off the seas by making the business too expensive for us to continue in it. It is costing us three dollars for every two dollars worth of ocean traffic we are getting. The Shipping Board had 9,000 traffic transactions during the year ending June 30 last, and employs 3,000 clerks to keep the run of the business—three transactions per clerk for the year. And then the whole record of the year's business is so confused that the Board has put 300 auditors at work to find



THE UNIVERSAL CAR



8415 f. o. b. Detroit

In the Fall a Ford Car

Is a continuous delight to its fortunate possessor. It is then the roads are at their best, the weather conditions most reliable and the charm of the great outdoors ever-enticing to a pleasure drive. The bright sunny days of early fall and the hazy, dreamy ones of later autumn call you to the road. Have you a Ford car, then you are always in a position to take your family or friends for a day's outing, or for an excursion of a week or even a more extended tour at this delightful time of the year.

The Ford car is now within your reach in price, why deny yourself the joy owning one will give you? Let us have your order.

FORD DEALER A. H. CARR, POTOSI, MO.

out where it stands. Rank disloyalty alone is the hypothesis on which such conduct may be explained.

FORTUNE IN SHARKS

Extended Use Found for "Tigers of the Sea."

New Industry on the Pacific Coast Promises Big Profits for Its Promoters.

Victoria.—With the supply of raw material unlimited, an industry new to this country is flourishing at Parker Island, between Galiano and Mayne Islands, on the Gulf of Georgia. It is the business of catching sharks and a week's catch at the beginning of May ran to 80, with an average weight of more than a ton each. Nelson MacDonald of this city, who operated the first shark-catching machinery on the island, declares there will never be a shortage, as there are millions in the waters surrounding the island.

"In fact, the farther north you go the more sharks you will find, and from here to Alaska are their feeding grounds," Mr. MacDonald said. "Taking them from the bottom of the sea is automatic. Norway has hundreds of such industries. The only real hook for catching them, which works on a small scale from there, and the so-called cod liver oil, which invades the markets of the world, is really shark liver oil, manufactured in Norway."

Nothing is wasted in a shark plant. There is no finer fish meat than that made from the bodies of sharks. As a fertilizer it is superior to dogfish. The head of the shark is full of glue of a highly valuable quality, and the fins are a much prized Chinese food delicacy, orientals here paying as much as \$10 a pound for it.

The liver content runs from 60 to 70 per cent of finest oil, of which about 10 per cent is glycerin. Shark's teeth are in demand in many parts of the world, and fetch a high price for the manufacture of ornaments. What bones there are, and they are few, go into the fertilizer part of the industry.

The greatest interest in this new industry is being manifested in the manufacture of hides. Several American companies have been formed, and much research work is being done at present. The shark hides run from an inch in thickness to the consistency of paper in the baby shark. In Seattle they are manufacturing hip boots from shark hides and they are declared to be completely waterproof.

Married Life Burdensome in Old Age. Bellingham, Wash.—Charging desertion and non-support, Ida H. Smith, eighty years old, appeared in court to defend her suit for divorce against W. F. Smith, eighty-six. The defendant filed a cross complaint charging that his wife had made his life burdensome.

HOW'S THIS?

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—cure Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh. We do not claim to cure any other disease.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a liquid, taken internally, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

GOLD MINE LURE FOR 300 YEARS

Fabulous Treasure Said to Be Hidden in Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico.

DYING PRIEST TELLS SECRET

Mexico City Contains Records of the Old Mine and Prospector's Death. Reported Seeing the Ruins, But None Reached Them.

Bisbee, Ariz.—For 300 years, according to reliable records, the Sierra Madre mountains of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico, have held the secret of a gold mine of fabulous richness and a vast treasure store of gold, mined and hidden away in an inaccessible tunnel.

The romance of the gold hunter is written in the history of man's efforts through the centuries to reach and bring back to civilization this wealth of the Old Type mines. Murders and efforts, and still in many hardy breasts of this mining country to day there still stirs the spirit which has prompted many to brave the dangers of starvation, thirst and death at the hands of Indian bands and outlaws in the search for gold.

Records at Capital. Mexico City contains records of the old mine, and several prospectors, one of them Jack Dunn, accredited discoverer of the Warren district, have reported seeing the ruins of the old mine, but none ever reached there.

According to records at the Mexican capital, in the latter part of the Seventeenth century the isolated village of Old Type was raided by Indians, who destroyed the town and killed all the inhabitants except a priest.

After wandering for several weeks the priest arrived at a little town called Agua Fria, on the Aguila river, where he was received and cared for by a Mexican family. His hardships caused his death, but before he died he gave the family a description and he gave the family a description and he gave the family a description.

He declared he twice succeeded in getting as far as Casa Blanca, from which the ruins of Old Type are visible, and it was reported he had not given up hopes of reaching the place at his death several years ago.

Bert Grover, a local man, twice started with two companions to make the perilous journey, but was forced back because of insufficient equipment, Indians and outlaws.

Some remarkable gold specimens have been brought back from the vicinity of the Old Type, but so far as is known no one ever reached the mines since the old town was destroyed centuries ago.

EARTH GOLD RUBE

360 Quintillion Miles Off the Sky Broadway.

Scientist Discovers That the Universe Is One Thousand Times Greater Than It Has Been Thought.

Cambridge, Mass.—Dr. Harlow Shapley, the astronomer who recently came to Harvard from Mount Wilson observatory in California, announces that he has made discoveries that reveal the universe to be a thousand times greater than scientists have thought.

By so doing he has relegated the earth to a plane one thousand times less important than it has heretofore occupied. And instead of being in the "center of things," as has been understood heretofore, he estimates it to be something like 300,000,000,000,000 miles from the center of the universe.

Doctor Shapley is a comparatively young astronomer, yet he has won an authoritative place in the science. He is a graduate of the Missouri State University and of Princeton. He was identified with the Mount Wilson observatory seven years.

By triangulation, taking the distance between sun and earth as a base for measurements, scientists have recorded vast distances, until such lines have been extended hundreds of light years, even to the border line of measurement, the Pleiades.

The same Pleiades are scarcely in the front yard of Doctor Shapley's galaxy, which he has measured and found to be about 300,000 light years from end to end. It is a super-Milky Way.

A light year, the distance a beam of light will travel in one year, is 300,000,000,000 miles. It takes but eight minutes for light to come to the earth from the sun, 33,000,000 miles away.

"BANK CANARY" IS IMPORTANT

Poste Announcement of Discount Rate in Bank of England According to Ancient Custom.

London.—Announcement of a change in the rate of discount of the Bank of England, such as the recent reduction from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent, is an impressive affair.

Not one of the many hundreds of the staff of the Bank of England itself knows of the change until the actual announcement is posted, except those with the governor inside "the parlor," where the directors of the bank and leading men of the other banks and institutions are gathered to deliberate on the momentous decision which affects all parts of the world.

When these deliberations are concluded a gorgeously attired messenger commonly known in the city as the "bank canary" because of his scarlet coat and yellow waistcoat, stalks out of the parlor with deliberate slowness in accordance with ancient custom, carrying a big sheet of paper in a glass frame on which are the magic words "6 1/2 per cent."

Hundreds of bankers' clerks messengers and newspaper men who have been thronging the passages push forward to read the notice, which the messenger deliberately keeps face away from the crowd until he has affixed it to the wall.

Then there is a scramble for offices, telegraph, telephone booths and cable offices, while press agency representatives wigwag the new rate which is immediately flashed throughout the world.

READ THE JOURNAL, 31.30

FLOOD OF GOLD AGAIN SETS IN

Greater Supply of Precious Metal in This Country Now Than Ever in Its History.

COMES FROM 30 COUNTRIES

Is the Only Substance Which Has Been Received by All Races and Peoples in Exchange for Other Property and Services.

Washington.—The flood of gold into the United States, which ebbed somewhat after reaching its peak in 1917, has set in again and there is now probably a greater supply of this precious metal in the country than at any other time in its history. This flow and what the present stock of gold in the United States means in terms of the world supply is the subject of a bulletin issued from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Gold, the aristocrat of metals, is truly cosmopolitan," says the bulletin, "and is found to a greater or less extent in every part of the world from near the equator in Africa, Peru and Bolivia to the frozen ground of Alaska, Finland and Siberia. Since the beginning of history, and doubtless long before any records were made, gold has largely typified the world's desire, and it is the only substance which has been received by all races and peoples in exchange for other property and services. It was in truth, therefore, long before legislation by practically every civilized country made it formally so, the world's standard of value."

Pouring in From 30 Countries. In the early months of 1921 gold reached the United States from about thirty different countries. Much of this gold doubtless originated in the United States, and there was among it, no doubt, metal from practically every source of gold known to the world. For the gold of the world constitutes practically a single stock held temporarily in many reservoirs, and as exchange rates and other economic and financial conditions change, it flows freely back and forth and across along trade routes, weaving a veritable golden web tying the nations together.

It is not at all improbable that some of the gold that is pouring in on the shores of the United States first left this hemisphere in Spanish galleons after it was torn from the temples of the Incas by the Spanish Conquistadores. Another part may have rested once in the treasuries of the great Moguls; while beside it is gold from the mines of Australia, the Klondike or the Rand. Far aside from that which is absorbed in the arts or a lost or used in industry, practically all gold these days finds its way to the purses of the assayer and goes to make up pawns in the world's trade.

What may be called the relative commonness of gold, fairly close estimates of the quantity in existence can be made probably only for gold and silver. Even for these two metals satisfactory estimates of production can be made only for the period since the discovery of America. There is nothing on which to base an idea of the gold produced before 1492, but it is safe to assume that because of the few sources and the primitive mining methods the quantity in treasure and circulation at that time was but a small fraction of the quantity since produced.

Nearly 30,000 Tons of Gold. Since Columbus landed in America, according to statistics assembled by the director of the mint, the world production of gold through 1919 amounted to more than three-quarters of a billion ounces. The estimated amount is the equivalent of 23,489.2 tons of the precious metal, occupying 40,100.55 cubic feet, and worth more than seven and three-quarter billions of dollars.

Not all the gold produced since the discovery of America is available. Much has been used, destroyed or lost, and much in the form of jewelry or plate is out of circulation and not in treasuries. The best available estimate of the gold in circulation and in treasuries places the amount at \$9,000,000,000, or enough to make 90 of the foot-thick "dollars." Just about a third of this world treasure is now in the United States, and this is not far below the amount that has been yielded by the mines of the United States.

The United States leads all countries and even some continents in the aggregate amount of gold produced—\$3,913,000,000. Africa and Australia have each produced more than three and a quarter billion dollars worth, South America more than two billion and Russia and Siberia more than one and a half billion. For a number of years the Rand section of the Transvaal, South Africa, has led all gold producing regions in annual output, producing around 40 per cent of the world output."

Girl Would Marry Her Uncle. Ottawa, Kan.—Bernice Williams, seventeen, was refused a license to marry her uncle, Sheridan Williams, twenty-five.

The girl, who says she is the daughter of Williams' half brother, was denied a license on account of her blood relationship and her youth. She says her home is in Wyoming, Iowa. She had been in Lawrenceville recently with Williams.

You SHOULD read the Journal

TO SAIL GLOBE IN A LIFEBOAT

Three Norwegians Plan Intercontinental Trip That Will Take About Year and a Half.

ALL ARE TRAINED SEAMEN

Boat Will Have No Covering Except Canvas Awning to Spread Over the Bunks When It Blows.

New York.—Norwegians are no strangers to the long sea, for they have been sailing for centuries. There is a young man at Newport, built of solid stock, a lasting monument to some forgotten visitors to these shores. His name is no one can tell, but surely not a Norwegian. He is a sturdy, well-built man, a lasting monument to some forgotten visitors to these shores. He is a sturdy, well-built man, a lasting monument to some forgotten visitors to these shores.

These considerations are reflected by the fact that three young Norwegians now in this city are planning to cross the Atlantic ocean in an open boat and eventually to circumnavigate the globe. They are Capt. Olaf Tjønn, and Mats Otter Pettersen and Hilde Westerland. Tjønn was at work on the Panama canal in 1915, but going home was impressed into the Norwegian navy. Pettersen was pilot on another ship in the navy service. Westerland has also been in the navy. They are presently stranded here now, and are up at the club of the Norwegian Steamer and Motor association, No. 222 Henry street, Brooklyn, where a reporter was told their plans. Tjønn acted as spokesman while the other two listened and gave assent. Their plans are nearly complete. They have secured a 30-foot lifeboat, built by the Atlantic Life Boat company of South Brooklyn. It is a gift from the company, and while it does not differ from the ordinary lifeboat built for ship use, certain changes have been made to adapt it for the specific purposes for which it will be used.

Will Be Sloop Rigged. It will be sloop rigged, having a 26-foot mainmast and a 12-foot foremast. Three sets of sails will be carried, two sets of sails will be carried, one of light canvas for light and moderate weather, and one of heavy canvas for stormy weather. However, they hope to escape stormy weather, except an occasional squall, by sailing in summer time. The boat will have no covering except a canvas awning to spread over the bunks when it rains. Outing will be done on an all store. They will start with a stock for 14 weeks' provisions in the hope of being able to cross the Atlantic within that time.

They will leave Sandy Hook in the near future and steer for the Azores or Azore Islands. From there they will go to San, Samarra, the Philippines, Hawaii, California, Panama, pass through the canal and cross the Atlantic coast to New York. The entire voyage is expected to take from 16 to 18 months.

HOUSEKEEPER GETS \$128,000

Cleveland Man Leave Bulk of Estate to Servant—Was Pupil's Friend.

Cleveland.—Practically all of his \$128,000 estate was bequeathed by Al Ramsey to Miss Eleanor Gregory, his housekeeper, according to the terms of his will admitted to probate at Sandusky, Ohio.

Ramsey was chief commissioner for the Cleveland Lake Carriers' association. He was a friend of John D. Rockefeller, a successful actor.

The will bequeathed \$5,000 to Miss Laura Brooks of Vermilion and granted her the privilege of passing the remainder of her life anywhere on the estate.

To Luther Day he left his diamond stickpin, and to Harold Burton his watch and chain.

THIS STATE HIGHEST, LOWEST

Survey by Government Bureau Shows California Sets Marks for United States.

Washington.—The highest and lowest points in the United States are in California, within ninety miles of each other, says a bulletin issued by the geological survey, Mount Whitney, the highest point, is 14,501 feet above sea level, and in Death valley there is a depression that lies 278 feet below sea level.

The difference in height of these two points is small, however, the survey states, as compared with the difference in the height and depth of land in Alaska. Mount Everest rises 29,002 feet above sea level, whereas the shores of the Dead sea lie 1,326 feet below.

Information in the hands of the survey shows that the greatest depth yet found in any ocean is 35,956 feet, a depth at a point about 40 miles north of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. This would make the bottom of the sea on that point more than 11 1/2 miles below the surface of Mount Everest.